



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

dalso, Isla, Cervantes, Olavides, Saavedra, Gracian, Garcilaso, Melender. The book seems to us well suited to be taken up immediately after Mr Sales's *Colmena Española*. Mr Cubi has been at vast pains in forming a vocabulary, which comprises more than half the volume, in which every word used in the selections is introduced and explained, and the mode, tense, number, and person of each verb pointed out. This vocabulary is arranged in classes, according to the number of syllables in the words, that is, the first class contains words of one syllable, the second of two, and so on. The verbs form a list separate from the other parts of speech. This whole plan we consider defective, and have no doubt, that an arrangement of all the words in alphabetical sequence, according to the usual method, is preferable. The object of an alphabetical arrangement of any kind is to direct the student, with the least labor of research, to the desired word; and this can be done in no way so readily, as by having every word, beginning with the same letter, brought into one methodical and connected series.

4.—*Report made to the Legislature of Massachusetts by the Commissioners appointed by a Resolve of the twentysecond of February, 1825. Boston. 1826. pp. 55.*

THE Legislature of Massachusetts, on the twentysecond of February, 1825, appointed Messrs Theodore Sedgwick, Leonard M. Parker, and James Savage, Commissioners to digest and prepare a system for the establishment of such an Institution, to be endowed by the State, as should be best calculated to afford instruction in 'the Practical Arts and Sciences' to those persons, who do not desire, or are unable to obtain, a collegiate education. These Commissioners, on the ninth of January last, made to the legislature an elaborate Report, containing a full and particular exposition of the plan of such an institution, and of the reasons which seemed to sanction its endowment by the state. This Report was accompanied with two bills, one for the incorporation of the proposed 'Massachusetts Seminary of Practical Arts and Sciences,' and another granting twenty thousand dollars each year for two years, and after that period five thousand dollars annually for ten years, for the endowment and support of the seminary. The passage of these bills was urged upon the House of Representatives with great zeal and ability; but after much consideration, the House ordered the subject to be recommitted to the same Commissioners to pursue the examination of it, and to report at a future session of the legislature.

It is not our purpose to discuss the Report at length. Although we dissent from the Commissioners in some respects, yet we feel a strong inclination to maintain their views upon the general object, namely, the providing of means for the liberal education of the middle class of society in the useful arts, and in the sciences immediately applicable to the active business of life. Our colleges do not look directly to the instruction of the artisan, the agriculturist, or the manufacturer. Their aim would rather seem to be the preparation of persons for the liberal professions, or the ornamental education of the children of the opulent. We apprehend the progress of improvement, and the exigencies of society, are beginning to demand facilities for imparting knowledge, on a liberal scale, to the productive and laboring classes of the community. This position is the leading doctrine of the Report; and however proper it may have been for the Legislature of Massachusetts to pass over the subject at present, and wait for further information before making the large grant, which the Commissioners deemed requisite, yet we trust a thing of so much importance to the interests of education will not be allowed to slumber.

5.—*Leisure Hours at Sea; being a few Miscellaneous Poems.*

By a MIDSHIPMAN OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY. New York. George C. Morgan, and E. Bliss and E. White. 1825. 12mo. pp. 148.

THIS little book was written by an anonymous midshipman of the United States navy, who, we *guess*, from the idiomatic use of a certain auxiliary verb, ('I soon *will* tread a distant shore,') was *raised* somewhere south of the Hudson. In his preface he deprecates the hostility of criticism, on the score of his nautical profession. But this should be no protection; for reviewers are bound by their commission to hunt down all such pirates and smugglers, as may infest the high seas of literature, without regard to the colors they sail under. Our poetic midshipman has no cause for concern, however; his little bark is too lightly laden, and has too little that is contraband in it, to be worthy of condemnation.

To part with the sorry metaphor, into which we have been led astray by thinking of our author's profession, we must declare we have never read a more innocent book in the world. The poetry is chiefly sentimental; half of it amatory, and the other half elegiac. But the amatory has none of the licentious taint, which pollutes so much of our modern love verses; and the elegiac